



# **NCCPI**

## **National Commodity Crop Productivity Index**

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## NCCPI

- A need exists to be able to array soils nationwide on the basis of their inherent productivity
- The National Commodity Crop Productivity Index uses the soil survey database (NASIS) to assess relative soil productivity
- NCCPI is not intended to replace state crop indices
- NCCPI is currently for dryland agriculture



# Outline

- NCCPI development process
- Data used by NCCPI
- NCCPI products
- What is next?



# NCCPI Model Development Process

- Select test datasets
- Query for soil properties versus yield
- Plot properties versus yield
- Develop fuzzy sets in NASIS
- Develop rules in NASIS
- Integrate rules
- Test NCCPI versus yield
- Field test, GIS products



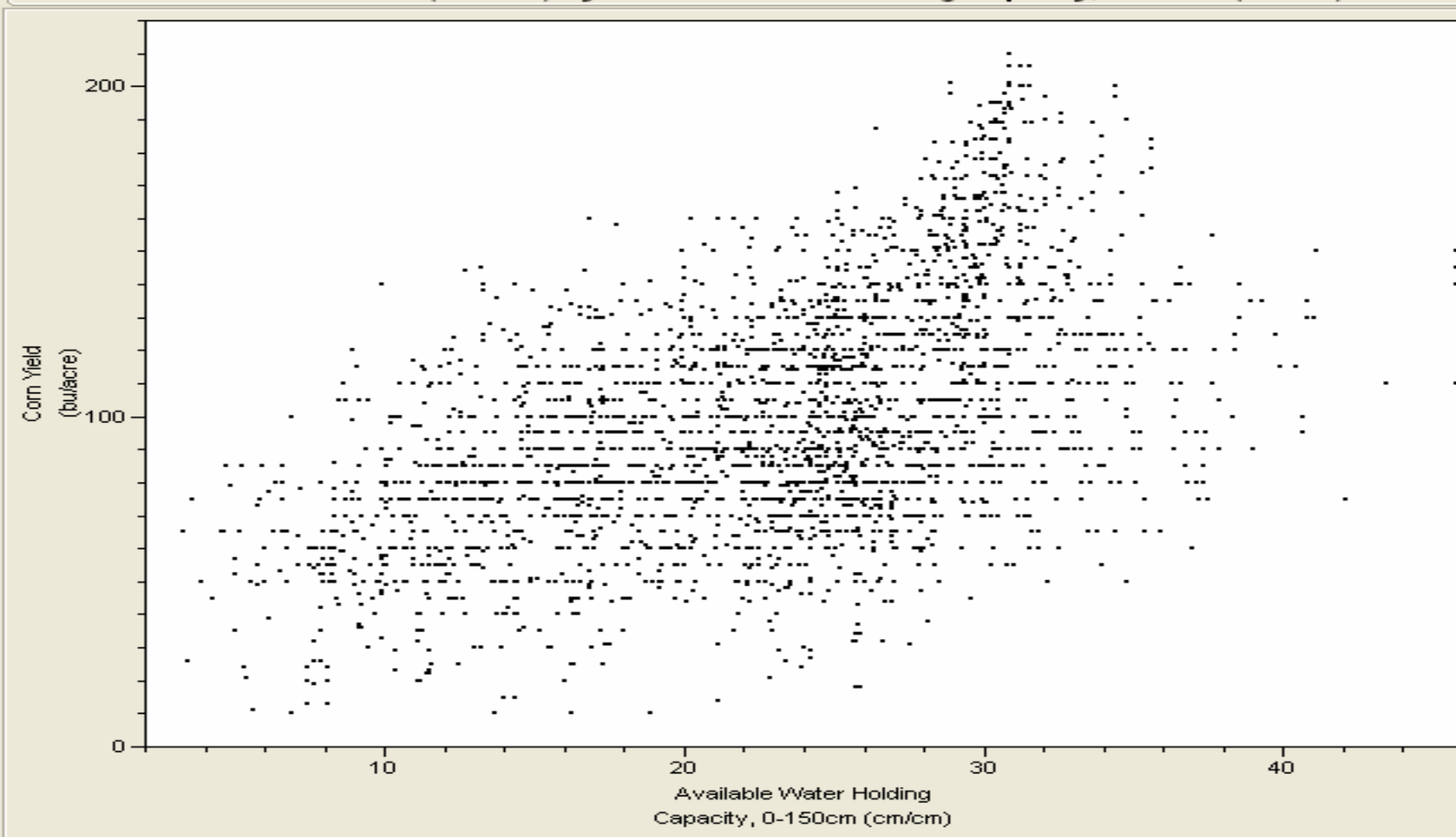
# Select test datasets

- Test datasets are selected soil survey areas that represent the geographic domain of where a crop is grown
- At least 100 survey areas per dataset, usually around 10,000 components, usually 1/3 have a yield listed
- Two datasets for each crop



# Plot Properties Versus Yield

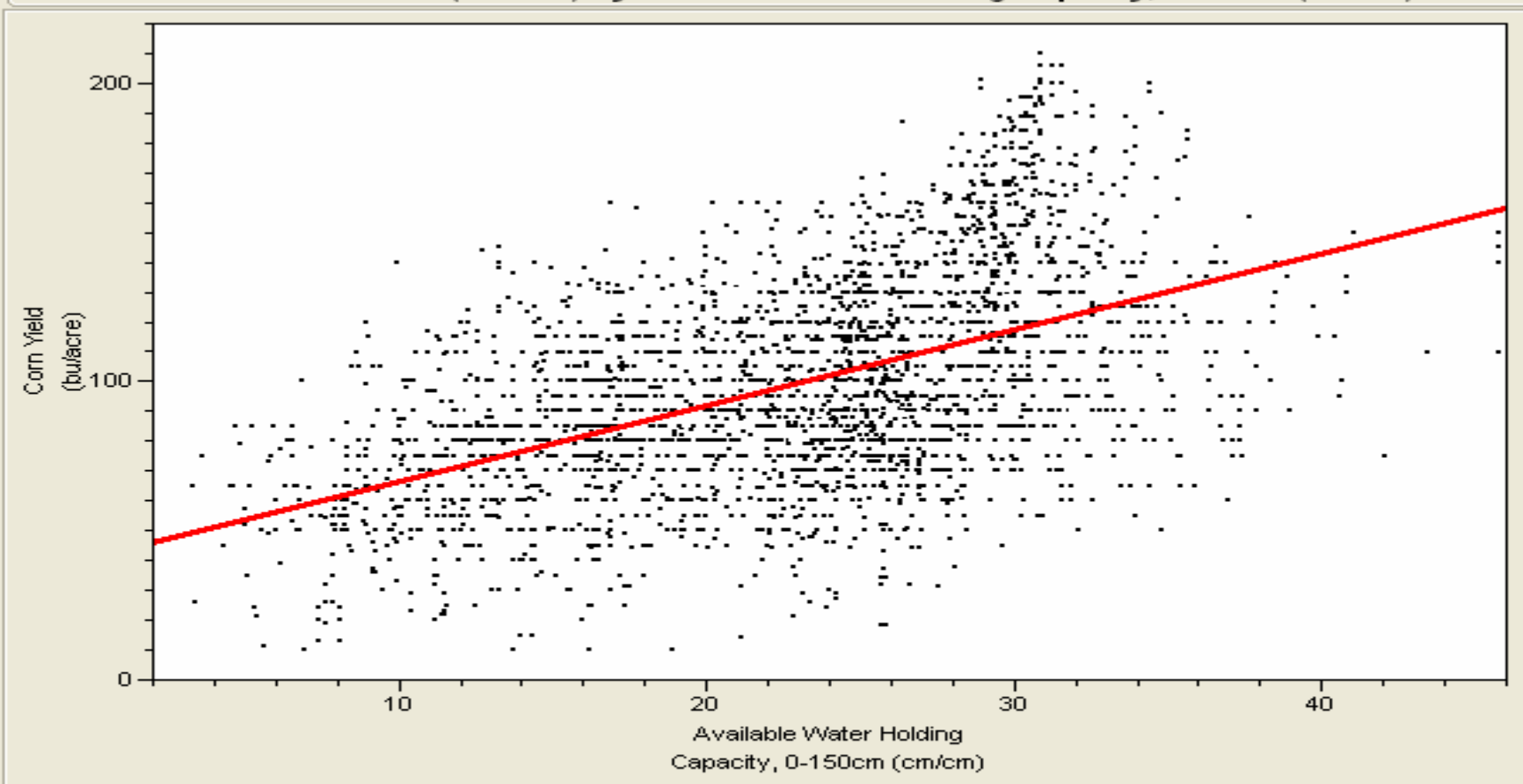
Bivariate Fit of Corn Yield (bu/acre) By Available Water Holding Capacity, 0-150cm (cm/cm)





# Develop Fuzzy Sets in NASIS

▼ Bivariate Fit of Corn Yield (bu/acre) By Available Water Holding Capacity, 0-150cm (cm/cm)



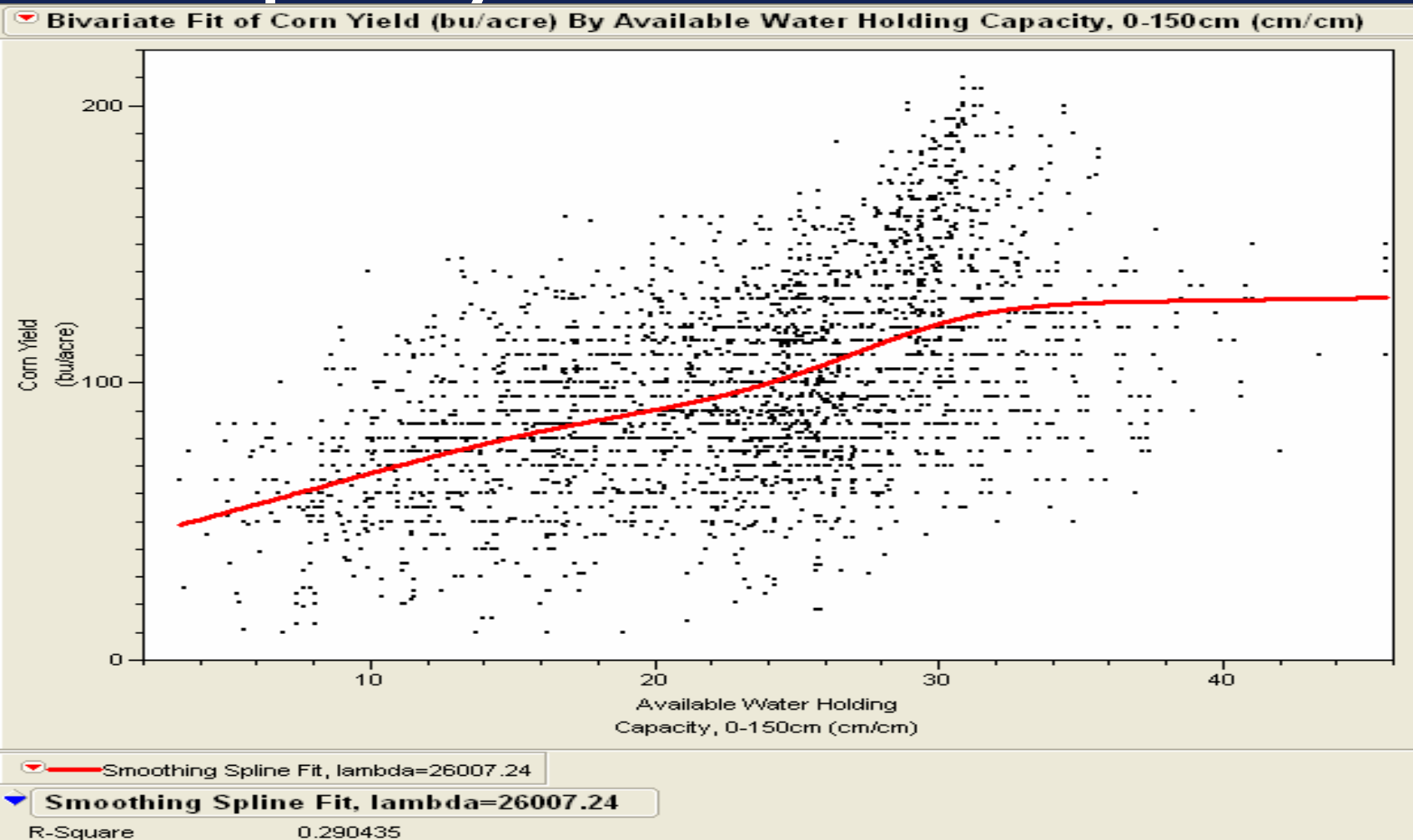
▼ Linear Fit

▼ Linear Fit

Corn Yield (bu/acre) = 40.971306 + 2.5488054 Available Water Holding Capacity, 0-150cm (cm/cm)



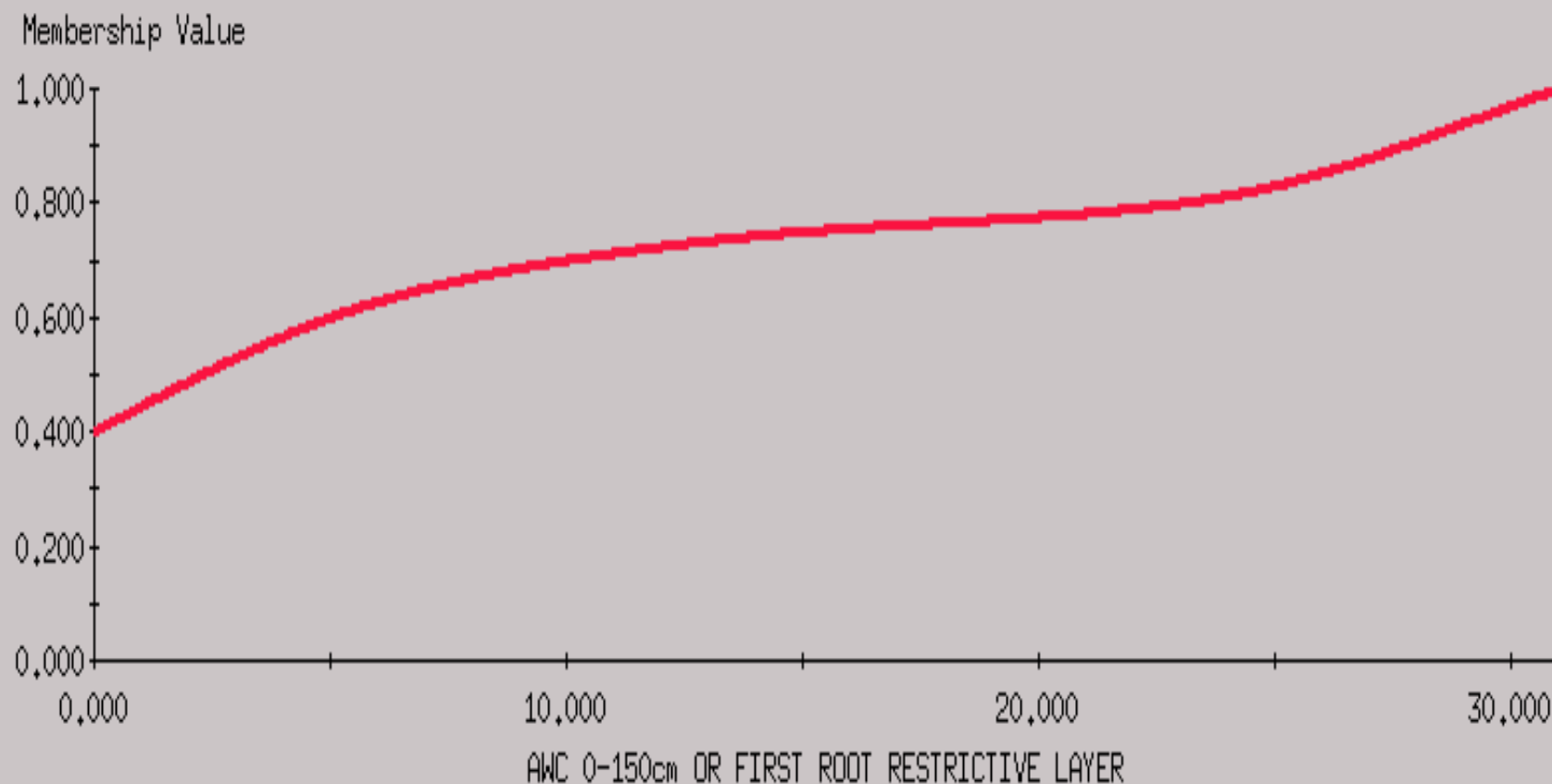
# Develop Fuzzy Sets in NASIS





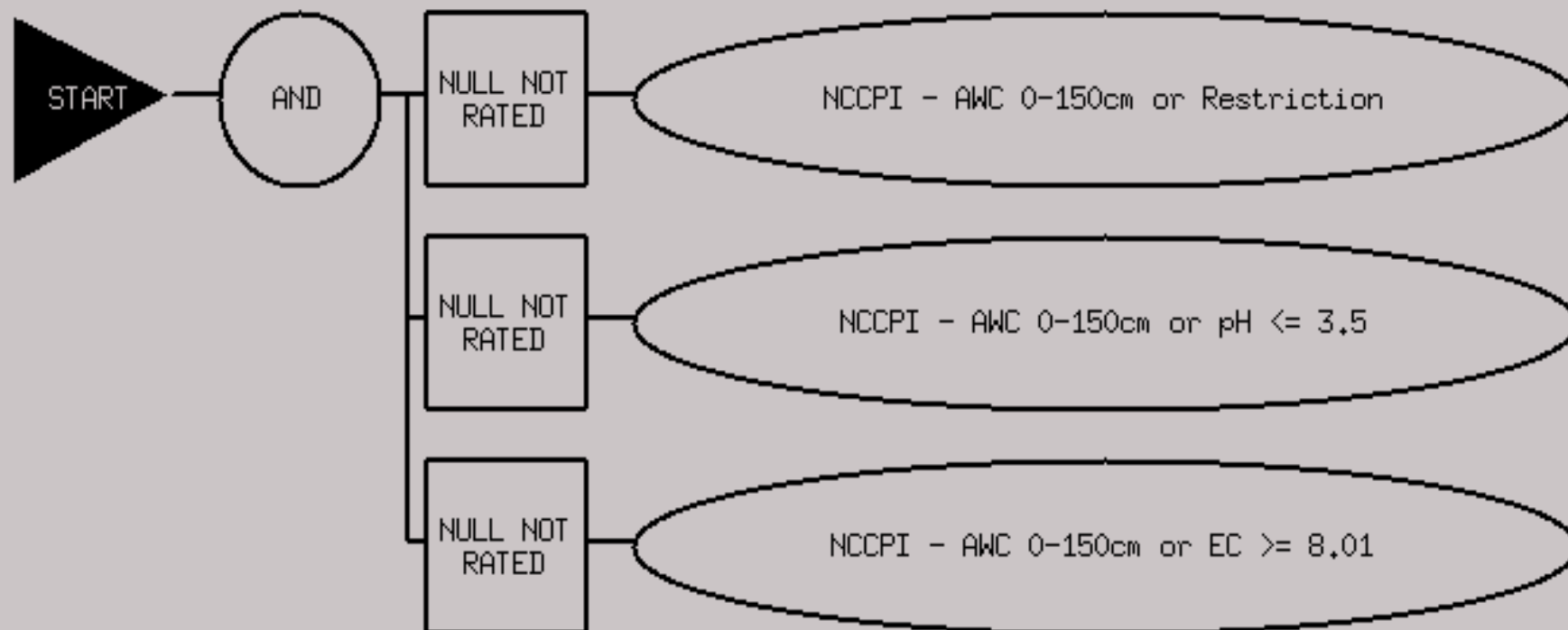


# Develop Fuzzy Sets in NASIS





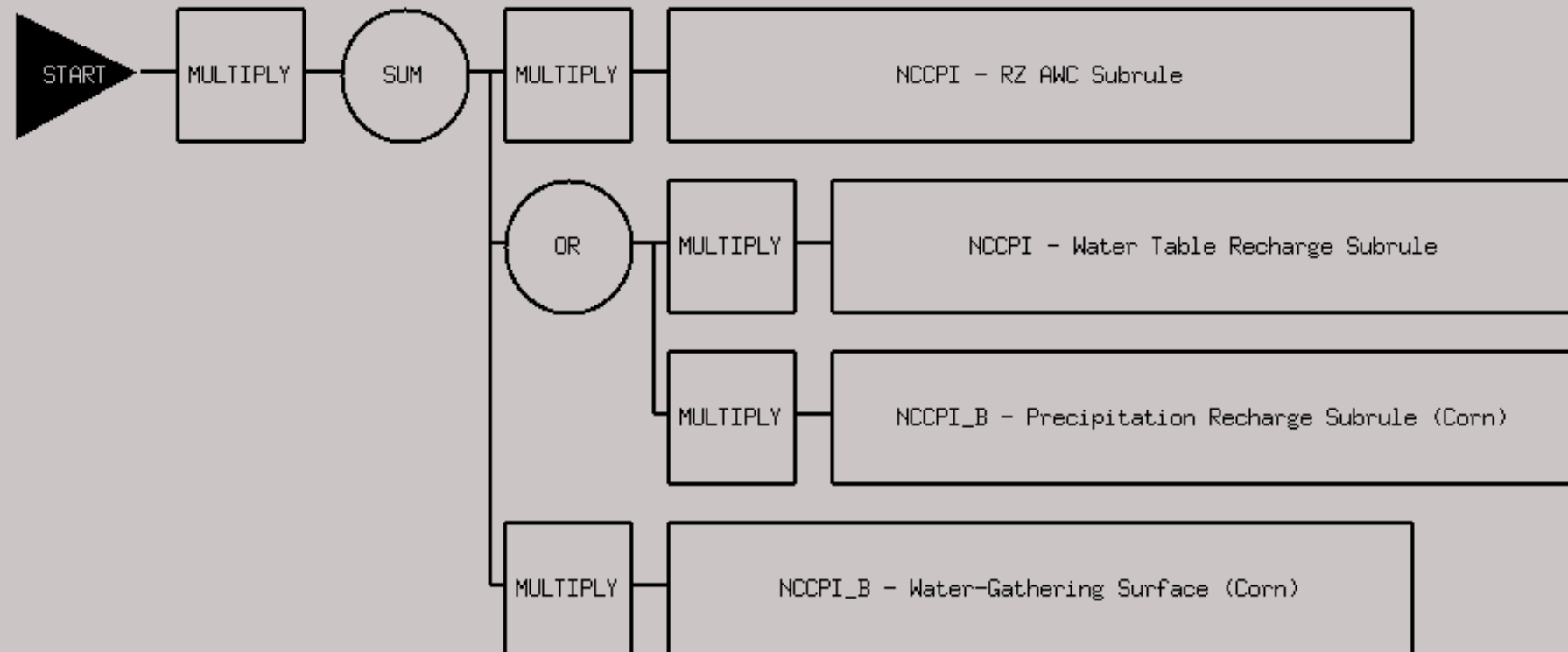
# Develop Rules



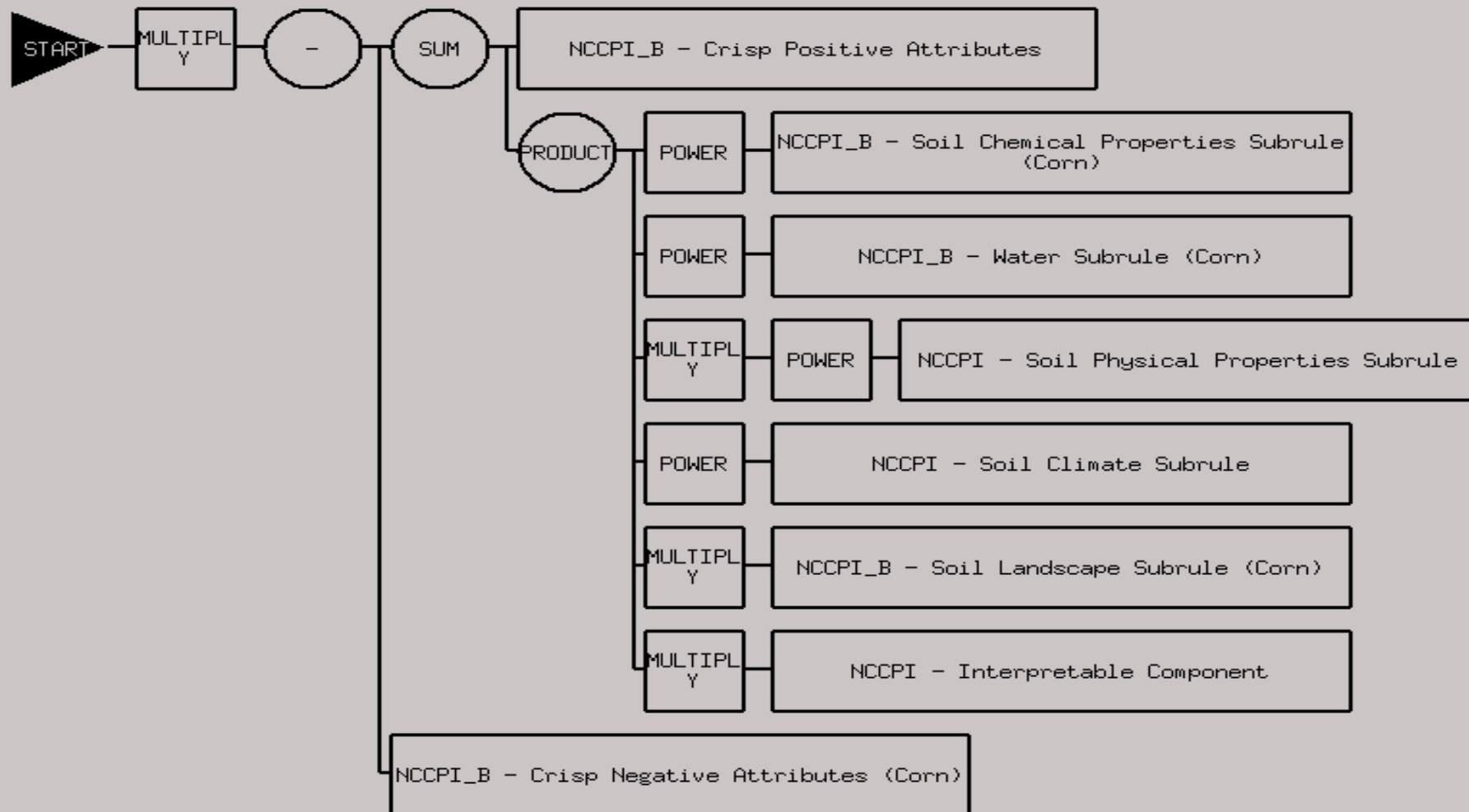
Root Zone AWC Subrule



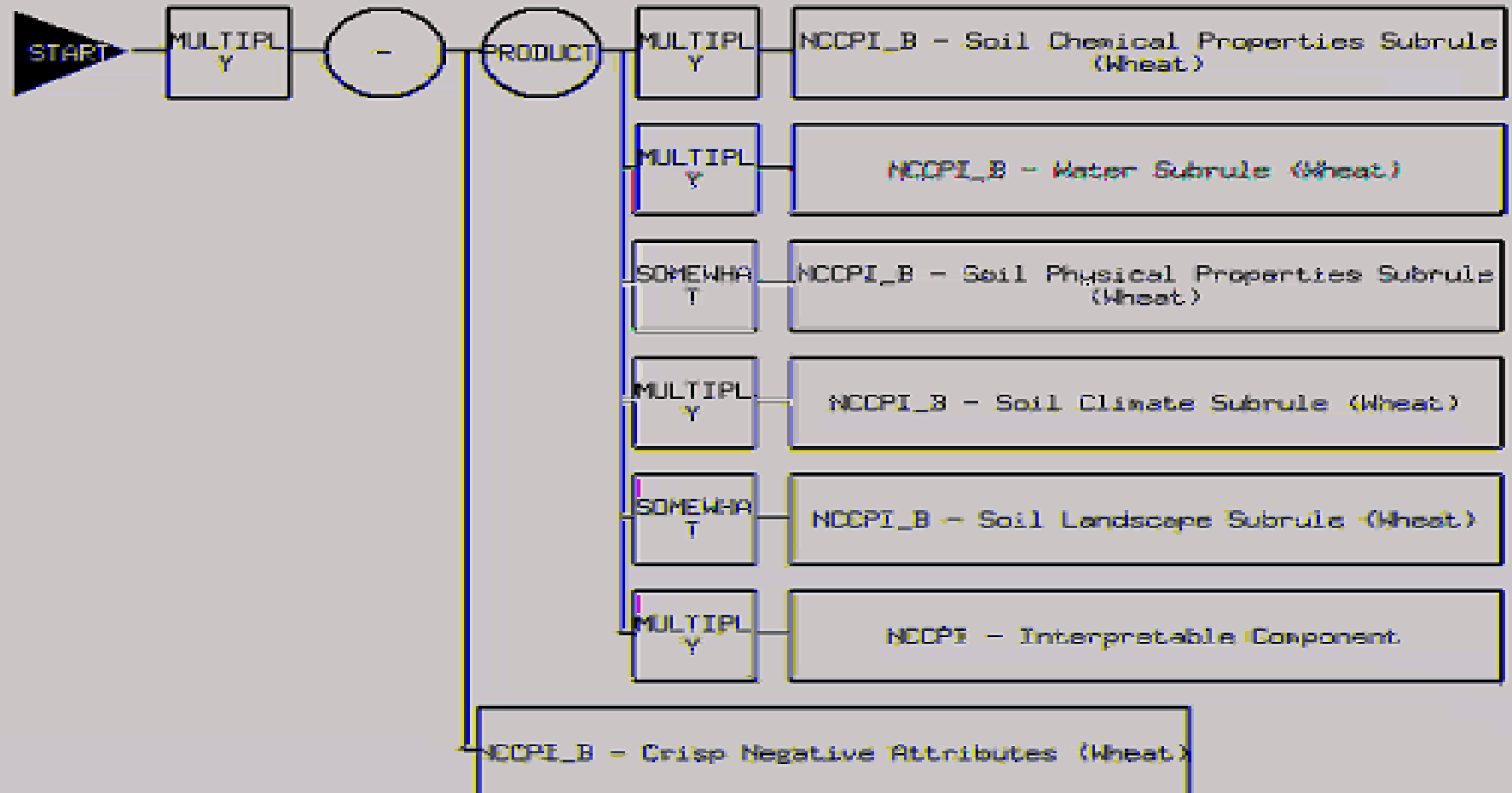
# Integrate Rules



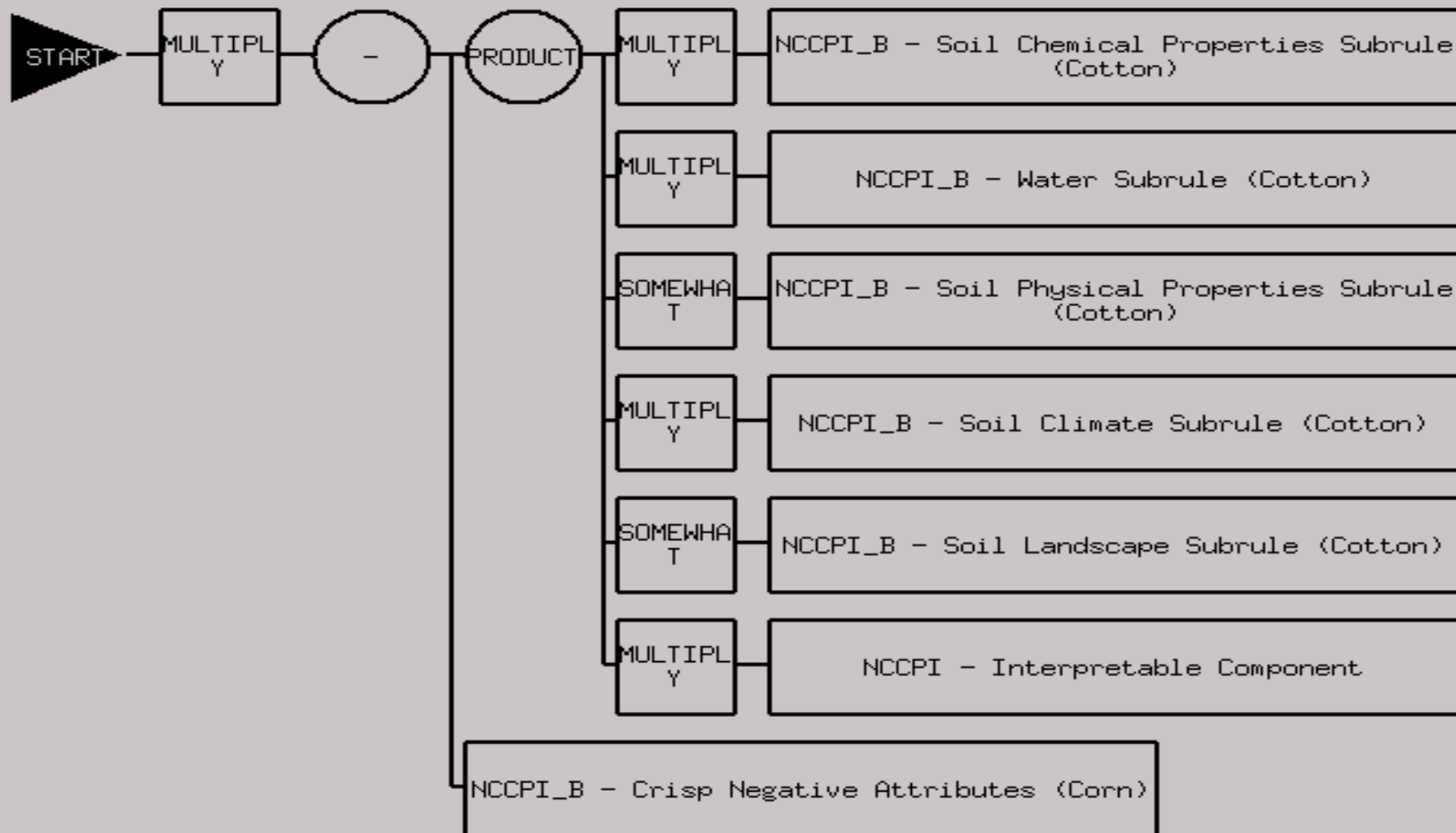
Water Supplying Capability Subrule



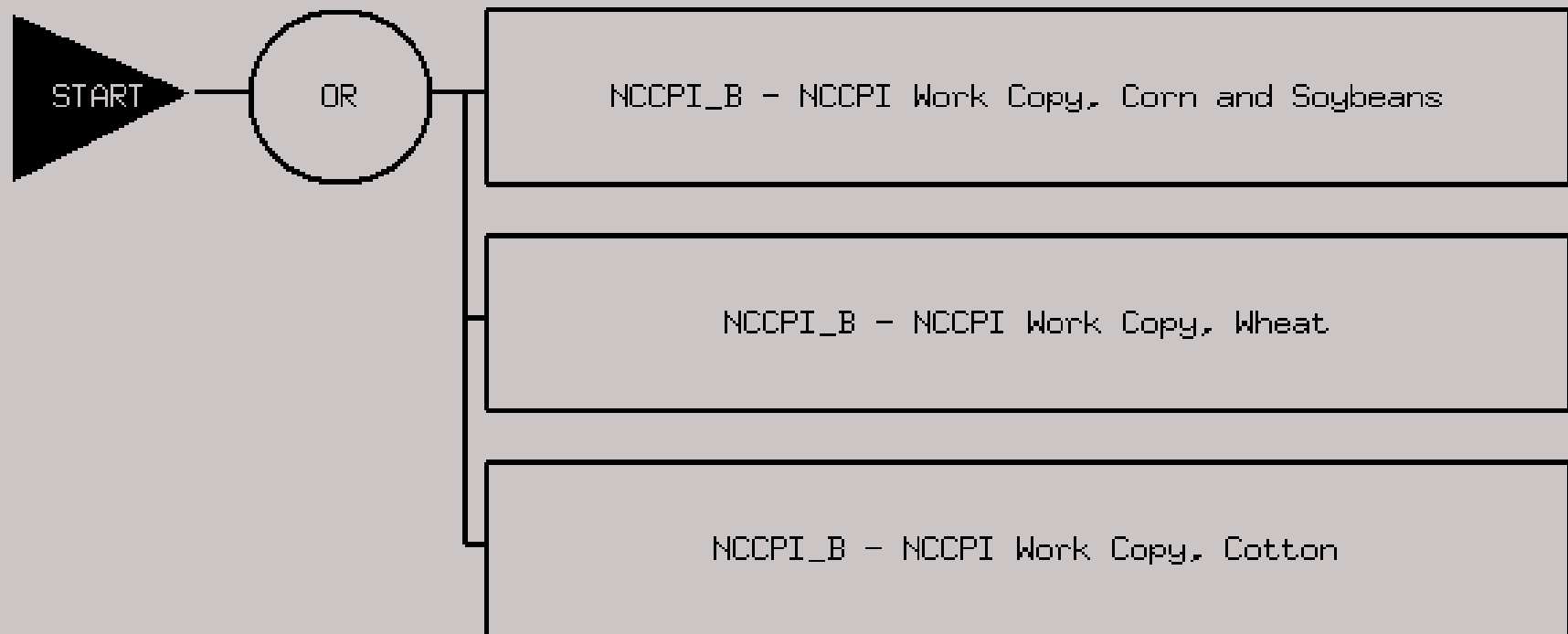
Corn and Soybeans Subrule



Small Grains Subrule



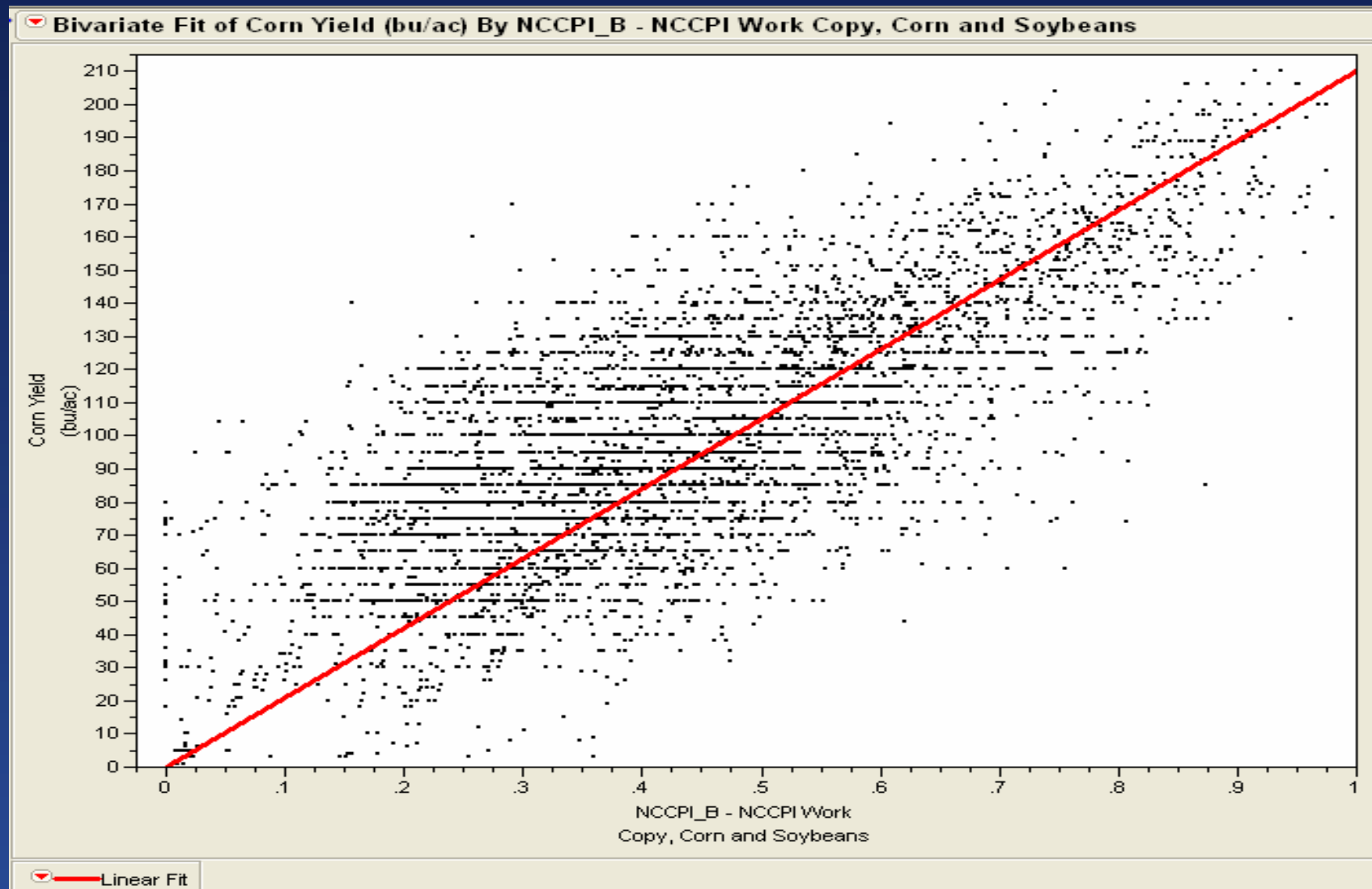
Cotton Subrule



National Commodity Crop Productivity Index Main Rule



# Test NCCPI Versus Yield







# Field Test

- Responses from 35 states
- Many suggestions incorporated into the model
- Also have maps to examine to evaluate the model

## Data Used by NCCPI – Physical

- Root Zone Available Water Holding Capacity
- Bulk Density
- Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity
- LEP (Shrink-Swell)
- Rock Fragment Content
- Rooting Depth
- Sand, Silt, and Clay Percentages

# Data Used by NCCPI – Chemical

- Cation Exchange Capacity
- pH
- Organic Matter Content
- Sodium Adsorption Ratio
- Gypsum Content
- Electrical Conductivity

# Data Used by NCCPI – Landscape

- Slope Gradient and Shape
- Ponding Frequency, Duration, and Timing
- Flooding Frequency, Duration, and Timing
- Water Table Depth, Duration, and Timing
- Erosion
- Surface Stones
- Rock Outcrop



# Data Used by NCCPI – Climate

- Mean Annual Precipitation
- Mean Annual Air Temperature
- Frost Free Days
- Major Land Resource Area
- Soil Temperature Regime (Soil Taxonomy)

# NCCPI Products

- Main product is the array of the soils
- A yield can be derived from the index if a given level of management is assumed
- Results can be aggregated over map units and linked to SSURGO spatial data for mapping, some maps available, index is available for most of USA
- Since the relation of yield to properties is known, we can estimate the impact of a change (better or worse) in the modeled variables
- Useful for dynamic soil properties and soil quality

# What is Next?

- Refining the balance between the effects of properties
- Refining the indexing of scores between crops
- Building a report structure to allow selection of irrigated or non-irrigated crop systems
- Adding crop modules as needed
- If a state makes substantial changes to a soil survey area database, the index may change, we can re-run

